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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-

BUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1893.

#### TWELVE PAGES.

Governor Russell in his address to the Massachusetts Legislature pointed out the recent disposition to impair the right of local self-government, and indicated the grave dangers to liberty which may result from it. He said that, not only should cities and towns jealously insist upon non-interference by the State in their local affairs, but they should have an extension of their own powers, so that they might deal directly with the many grave social problems continually presenting themselves within their bounda-

This doctrine of local self-government must have sounded very strangely to the Republican centralizationists of Massachusetts, but it is just and right, and applies as well to the local self-governthe General Government as it does to that of cities and towns, without interference by their respective States.

The Philadelphia Record thinks that there is no apparent disposition in the Benate to defend the Anti-Option bill; under the terms and conditions of which Congress might enter upon the legislative domain of a State and prohibit the mak-Ing of contracts especially sanctioned by State laws and designed to be operative only within the Commonwealth where made. The advocates of the measure have taken refuge in obstinate silence, while its opponents riddle it with argument and cover the shattered fragments with ridicule.

It is difficult to believe that a measure so destructive of individual rights and so opposed to sound constitutional principles can command a majority vote in the chief legislative body in the country.

The statement that there are 200,000 pension cases held back because of a lack of funds in the Treasury to meet them is another evidence of the necessity of pension reform. The Cleveland it says: This wholesale granting of pensions to every Tom, Dick and Harry, without regard to the merits of the case. has had more to do with bringing the tell of honor into discepute than anything that could have happened. Give every deserving man a chance, but the undeserving should have their names erased from the roll they have dishonored. The veteran soldiers demand this, as all good citizens do.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, the distinguished sconomist has an excellent article in the Engineering Magazine for January entitled. 'Do we need a State Bank currency?" In it he shows the intimate connection between the success of vast in-Bustrial enterprises and an adequate supply of well-secured currency,-in other words, the importance of financial engineering to other branches of engineering, -and the ease with which the needful currency could be supplied if such supply were not taxed by the Government.

Mr. Charles de Lesseps will, it is said. soon make public a statement which will show such a wholesale system of corruption in connection with the Panama canal scandal that it will create a sensation in France and America. This may be true as to France, but hardly as to America. We have become too much accustomed to gigantic frauds in this country in the last thirty years to be disturbed by anything. However, Mr. de Lesseps' developments will be awaited with interest.

The New York World calls the attenion of the New York machine to the case of the late Champion, Mr. John L. Bullivan, and says that "it will be recalled that this strong individual entered the ring once too often." The maoffine had better heed the warning. The Democracy smashed it at Chicago, and if necessary can smash it at home.

Little Marthena Harrison continues to improve, but the White House is still quarantined, and placards still announce that contagion exists within. Everybody hopes the little sufferer may soon be well, and as she is only suffering from scarlatina there is every probability that she will.

This is the most remarkable winter that has been known for years. Its ley breath has been blown over the whole sountry from North to South and from mast to West, and the cold has been unfversal. Of course suffering among the poor has been in mraportion.

MR. CLEVELAND AND TAMMANY. Mr. Richard Croker, grand sachem of Tammany Hall, says that he does not think Mr. Cleveland will antagonize Tammany, both because Tammany represents the regular Democracy of New York, and because, although it went to Chicago opposed to Mr. Cleveland, it acquiesced in the will of the party, and, after his nomination, supported him to a man until he was elected.

The last reason of Mr. Croker for his belief is a good one. Tammany Hali did oppose Mr. Cleveland at Chicago and did support him nobly after he was nomi nated. If it continues to support him, and its representatives in the United States Senate join with the Senators from other States in standing by him and holding up his hands after he becomes President, then he will undoubtedly stand by it. But if, as has been intimated, the New York Senators will antagonize Mr. Cleveland, and attempt to throw obstacles in the way of the reforms which the Democratic party has, through him, promised the people of the United States, then it will not be expected of him not to antagonize them, and the faction of the national Democracy they represent. And, in doing so, he will receive the hearty you live out of Richmond and see when support and indersement of the Democracy of the Union. And this brings us to Mr. Croker's first

reason for his belief that Mr. Cleveland will not oppose Tammany, because it represents the regular Democracy of New York. This is a potent reason, since it is certain that Mr. Cleveland does not wish to oppose the regular Democracy of any State. But whether Tammany will all the losses that that involves. be able to make good its claims to being the regular Democracy remains to be the regular Democracy of the United | brought forward. States it can justly claim to be its representative in New York; if not, then it is a faction antagonizing the national

The Democracy of the United States nominated Mr. Cleveland at Chicago and elected him, mainly on the issue of Tariff Reform, of which he was the acknowledged ploneer and champion, for though tariff for revenue only has been a principle of the Democratic party since its foundation, Mr. Cleveland was the first man in the party to advance the standard of that reform to the front, Democratic leaders up to his time having been too timid to do so. If, in his efforts to reform the robber protection policy of Radicalism, and give the country a clean, healthy administration, his hands are heartily upheld by the Tammany Senators and Representatives in Congress from New York, then there will be no antagonism, and Tamthese Senators and Representatives op- is a most palpable and disgraceful abuse Tammany will be in the position of fight- | be kicked out of Congress. ing the Democratic party of the Union, ment of States free from interference by and will place itself outside the pale of that party.

The whole truth in a nutshell is: If Tammany is loyal to the Democratic party of the Union, it will be loyal to President Cleveland; if it is disloyal to President Cleveland, it will be disloyal to the Democracy of the Union, and therefore will have no further right to call itself the regular Democracy of New York, nor any further claim on the national Democracy represented in Washington by the President. Whether or not Mr. Cleveland will antagonize Tammany remains therefore, with Tammany itself.

#### THE PERNICIOUS MEASURE PENDING BEFORE CONGRESS.

The bill pending before Congress known as the "Anti-Option" bill ought to be defeated. It is one of the most pernicious measures ever introduced into that body, and it is plainly repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. The bill, in brief, seeks to prevoit sales of certain agricultural products, the same to be delivered at a future day. It is constructed upon an assumption that all sales for future delivery are necessarily gambling Plain Dealer makes a good point when transactions, and that gambling transactions in futures necessarily depress the prices of the articles concerning which the transaction is had. Neither assumption is necessarily true, and both assumptions are, in fact, absolutely false.

Whatever individual is of a progressive and speculative turn of mind, if he have the means with which to do so, will inevitably tend towards puchasing some article that he has given particular attention to, in the expectation that its price will be greater some months hence than it is now. Whoever is of a desponding and pessimistic turn of mind will inevitably tend towards accommodating the proposed purchaser by selling him that article, to be delivered at a future day, believing, as he does, that all things are moving towards the "demnition bowwows," and a sale made by him to-day, the article to be delivered July 1st, is nothing but an expression of his opinion, that the article is going to decline in price, and that he can buy it on July 1st and deliver it that day, for a smaller price that the purchaser has agreed to day to pay for it.

So long as some men are inspired by the elements of hope and confidence there will be purchasers-or speculators, if you prefer the word-of this sort. So long as other men are desponding and moody in temperament there will be sellers of the other sort. But the transaction upon the part of each is bona fide and genuine, and face of the earth. there is no element of gambling in it whatever.

Congress seeks to prevent transactions of this sort by the "Anti-Option bill." Its title should, therefore, be changed so as to read as follows: "A bill to prevent hopeful men from hereafter basing their conduct upon their hopes, and to prevent despondent men from hereafter basing their conduct upon their fears"-and a pretty state of affairs we would have when the bill was universally obeyed.

But the assumption that transactions in futures, which are gambling pure and him as the golden wedge of Ophir, as simple, necessarily tend towards de- dwelling with the devouring fire, as seepressing the price of the article dealt in, is ling the king in his beauty and beholding just as gratuitous as the other assumption | the land very far off. All these are that all transactions in futures are necessarily gambling transactions. The argument that such necessarily depress prices proceeds upon the proposition that every person who bets that the price of grain will be lower on July 1st, becomes interested to depress its price, and in this way he has an enormous body of men striving with all their might to put the virtue, and the possibilities of humanity. price of grain down. But there must be

terested to raise its price, so that the one exactly balances the other. If either gets the advantage it is just as likely to be the one who bets on the high price as the one who bets on the low price. The is to lower it. In other words, it has no tion. The life was the light of men. influence at all, and the price is fixed by the law of supply and demand.

But the Exchanges for dealing in futures have this most beneficial effect: Before we had Exchanges the wheat eron or the corn crop or the cotton crop or any other crop of all the farmers came upon the market at the same time. All sold then, when all were endeavoring to sell, and prices were consequently lowered necessarily by the glut. The farmer got, therefore, less than what his crop should have brought. But the Exchanges are open all the year round, with sharp speculators all the time estimating the quantity of the unreaped crop and the amount of demand for it and trading on this estimate. They are therefore furnishing the farmer with a market every day in the year, so that the pressure to sell all at once never takes place now, but the sale of a crop is spread gradually over a whole season. This regular and steady market for the farmer the "Anti-Option" bill would destroy, remitting the farmer to his old status under which he had to sell his crop at the moment every other farmer was endeavoring to sell his, or to store it and wait for a market with

Secondly. The bill is the most flagrantly unconstitutional bill of all the wild-cat seen. If it is, in the future, in line with | legislation that the last twenty years have

If two farmers in Hanover wanted to trade their horses and they were told an act of Congress prohibited the trade they would be very much astounded. They would say the American people nover gave Congress any power to legislate concerning such matters. Now this is exactly what Congress is undertaking to do. It is undertaking to say that two neighbors in Richmond or in Hanover shall not make such bargains between themselves about their horses or cattle or garden products as they choose to make. Congress knows, of course, that the courts would at once declare its act void if it were put in this bold form. So having power to lay taxes for the support of the Government, this bill pretends to impose taxes on all future sales for supplying the Government's revenue, but it makes the tax so heavy that no sales can be made. It is the tax on the issues of many will receive due recognition. But if | State banks over again. This, of course, pose him; place obstacles in his way, of the taxing power. It is doing a thing and refuse to support him unless he will that Congress is forbidden to do, under bind himself to give them control of the a false pretense of doing another thing Federal patronage for New York, then | that it has a right to do. The bill should

#### IDEALS.

"I shall be glad to hear of noble men." The first idea of Prison Reformers is to wake up the self-respect of the convict. to give him a glimpse of ideal manhood. That once presented and aroused, the darkest bosom has a new light, the day star arises, the beginning of a new existence. Self-respect does not mean ambition or pride or selfishness in any shape. It does not mean a waking up to individand merit or hereditary distinction or won derful excellence on any account. It means a knowledge of the high privilege of manhood, with its native honors, its dignity and possibilities, its divine original.

It is not in prisons only that we are to look for a loss of self-respect and oblivion of the ideal. Anyone enslaved to low ideas and given up to sensuality and common pursuits, in love with an unworthy object, waives his self-respect and parts with his ideal. It is said of covetousness that it is idolatry; and a man whose whole soul is given up to gain getting and saturated with trade, stoops beneath the dignity of his being and compromises his self-respect, if he does not utterly forfeif it. He would not honor another deprayed like himself, and how can he respect himself? He must find a standard and commoner ideal,

It does not take the verdict of a jury or the sentence of a judge to destroy selfesteem and kill out all decent ideals. A man may gain a high office and win a fortune, and utterly lose his self-respect in doing so. While another may be voted out and impoverished, and yet be rich and blest in honor and a clear conscience.

The germ of honor lives in the life of the ideal. And by our ideals our life and honor are weighed and measured. The sacred philosopher charged upon a nation, that their god was their belly. All such did not die with that generation. A very low ideal is a common thing, and easily captivates the unwary. One of Rome's handsomest writers begins with the assertion that "it becomes all men who wish to be above the lower animals who are bent downward to the earth, to strive with all their power to lift up their souls

The ideal determines the man. If his ideal of manhood is as a bird or beast of prey, the world will be to him as the jungle of India; he will droop and draw up and imbrute to his ideal. If he has no ideal, but lives, as it were, from hand to mouth, following the latest fashion and conforming himself to the latest sensation, he will be as the chaff which the wind bloweth away from the

A high ideal is to the true man a gloss of fashion and a mould of form. It is his dear delight, and study, and the treasure of his soul: ever enlarging, ever improving, ever brightening. The brightest pages of all classic literature are those that give pictures of the perfect man. and the elements that go to make the perfect character. The Psalmist compares him to the tree planted by the water side-dwelling under the defense of the Most High and abiding under the shadow of the Almighty, and the prophets make the bright encouraging visions to him who is conscious of his native dignity,

and aware of his possibilities. And yet to the realistic and practical man, it all goes for "sentiment," fancy, pretty literary talk. May be it might be so. But faith in manhood was established by the God-man, who gave us faith in Jesus of Nazareth set a seal upon the

bets that grain will be lower in July is stamp of God, as of the mintage of interested to depress grain, the one who bets that it will be higher becomes inreality of loyal virtue and the truth of

righteousness. The office of the Saviour was to kindle the self-respect of the whole human race by divine self-sacrifice and a guarantee of ganfbling transaction is just as likely, their high birth, and make familiar the therefore, to raise the price of grain as it highest possible ideal of human perfec-

> RECURRENT SPECULATIVE MANIAS. We publish to-day two interesting articles; the one upon the recent developments of the Panama canal scandal and the other the old story of John Law and his Mississippi scheme. Besides the Misissippi scheme, which he delightfully describes in his book on "Popular Delu-

sions," Charles Macay has given the history of the South Sea Bubble, which at the time the Mississippi scheme was setting France wild, was in England upsetting the minds of the sober Englishman and turning London into a residence of stock jobbers, and creating a condition of things in which "every fool aspired to be a knave." Both the Mississippi scheme and the South Sea Bubble were authorized by the highest legislative sanction, and upon this gave force to the appeal which was made to the public as assurances that the ventures were well

In England, Robert Walpole, in opposing the passage of the South Sea act, said "the dangerous prospects of stock jobbing would divert the genlus of the nation from trade and industry. It would hold out a dangerous lure to decoy the unwary to their ruin, by making them part with the earnings of their labors for the prospect of imaginary wealth. The great principle of the project was an evil of first-rate magnitude; it was to

be acquired to the purpose." raven; or the cries of a Cassandra. The | may do a great deal of harm. wealth of the Indies, of Mexico and Peru was to be acquired, and the bill went through the House of Commons by an overwhelming majority, and, despite the determined opposition of a few in the House of Peers, there were only 17 against and 83 for the passage of the act, but as we have since seen to be the case under similar circumstances, the stock which had been advanced largely under the prospects of the passage of the bill, and had reached nearly 400, began to fall as soon as the bill had received the royal assent. The same old story of booming and bursting, only on a grand international scale, was enacted between 1711 and 1718 in these schemes that we have seen in railroad and land speculations within the last fifteen years.

What gave encouragement to the Panama scheme in France, under which over \$250,000,000 were drawn from the people and utterly lost, was the extraordinary success of the Suez canal, which was carved through by De Lesseps, to the enormous profit of those who backed his enterprise. The Sucz canal, being regarded in 1850 as much more improbable, if not impossible, than the Panama canal was in 1870, but the Suez canal, despite all delays and opposition, was an immense success, and "le grand Francais," as his admirers delighted to call De Lessens, had assured the world that the Panama canal would be equally as triumphant. And so the people of France only lacked the authority of their Government to pour out heir hoardings. To gain this the legisla tive assembly was bribed. The story of the corruption and the recklessness with which the people's money was spent has not yet been written, but it will surpass anything of the South Sea Bubble or the Mississippl scheme. It seems that mankind is doomed to these periodical visitations of speculative mania, as a new crop of fools comes on with every generation.

## EVERYBODY GETTING RIGHT.

Governor Holt, of North Carolina, in his message to the Legislature, takes strong ground in favor of the repeal of the act of Congress that prohibits State banks from issuing their notes. It is also stated that the Legislature of the State strongly favors the repeal. And now that the Dispatch has committed itself unconditionally against the constitutionality of the act of Congress prohibiting such issues, and in favor of State banks being allowed to issue their notes if only they are so marked that no one can be misled so as to fail to discern that they are the notes of State banks, we ought to have a strong pull in behalf of the movement to repeal the prohibitory act from Virginia.

When the Dispatch and The Times both take hold of a subject in concert and in earnest, those who obstruct had better get out of the way. When this concerted action occurs it means that the body of the people of Virginia are moving in a certain direction, and that, never yet, has failed to mean a great deal.

In this connection we quote the following excellent article from the Atlanta Constitution:

The speech of Mr. Fairchild before The speech of Mr. Fairchia before the Tariff Reform League, of Boston, the other day has created something of a sensation in the North and East. Mr. Fairchild was Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Cleveland, and he is supposed resident-elect on the currency question. If this is the case, Mr. Cleveland is in favor of the prompt repeal of the ten per cent, prohibitory tax on State bank irculation

Ex-Secreatry Fairchild, in the course of his speech, took radical ground on that laste, and his remarks were applauded to the echo by the business men who comosed his audience. He declared that the bank-note problem must be faced, and he said with equal emphasis that there is no reason why the Government should prevent a man from issuing his personal obligation to pay one dollar, or another yard wide 8½3, 12½c.

man from receiving it. The ex-Secretary claims that the people had found that the bank-note system oiled the wheels of commerce, as did the promissory note. He said that there is no more sense in depriving the American people of one of the most useful devices of modern times because sometimes some one suffers, than there is in depriving

them of any other well-known device of commercial faciliation. Ex-Secretary Fairchild went on in this strain at some length, showing that he is enthusiastically in favor of a State bank There is nothing at all surpris The Constitution has been ing in this. liscussing this question for more than a dozen years, and during that dozen years, and during that time it has never had the pleasure of seeing from the opponents of State banks a single argument that was worth consid-ering. All that can be said is that under two parties to every bet. If the one who human race. He marked it with the lax laws there were wildcat hanks put I Hence the week'll be pleasant, un-

in operation for the purpose of swindling the people, and that in the absence of lines of communication these swindles were successful. Over against this must be placed the fact that even before the war these wildcat concerns were confined to the remote and ignorant settlements. The State banks were successful before

to the remote and ignorant settlements.

The State banks were successful before
the war, and they can be made doubly
successful now, when there is a crying
demand in most of the States for just
such a local currency as they are inended to provide-a currency sound and self-regulating.

## THE VIRGINIA DEET IS SETTLED.

Nearly a year has passed since the Legislature, with a marvellous unanimity, adopted the plan of settlement of our State debt, which had met the approval of the representatives of the bondholders. This closed the matter. The Times has been a debt-paying paper from the beginning of its existence, but it has always recognized that there were deep equities to be considered which involved the intervention of disinterested outsiders who could give the matter a just judgment. This has been done. The judgment has been entered up and the debt settled.

The attempt to harass the State with the continued use of coupons in the payment of taxes should be discouraged and frowned down by every citizen who loves fair play and wishes to end this distressing contest. Equality is equity. Substantial equty has been done by the Olcott settlement, and it is not fair for some tax-payers to force in twenty-five-cent coupons for one hundred cents of taxes.

The Anti-Option bill is undoubtedly opposed to the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution, and on this ground Senator Vilas is mainly opposing it. As a contemporary says, it is one of the most violent examples of the paternal theory yet proposed, and it ought to be defeated on general principles. It proposes to give raise artificially the value of the stock | the Federal Government authority over by exciting and keeping up a gen- the States which should never be allowed, eral infatuation and by promising and should the spirit of demagogy cause dividends out of funds which could never | it to pass Congress, the supreme court should at once be called on to decide These sober words were, however, con- on its constitutionality. It is a measure sidered as only the hourse croakings of a which cannot possibly do any good, and

We received vesterday a very pretty little poem entitled "Artle's New Year's Snow," for our Little Folks. It came too late for this issue, but, if the author will send us her name, we will try to use the lines in our Young Folk's column next Sunday. We cannot publish anonymous communications, no matter how



### 11. 13. 15 and 17 east Broad.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1893.

Monday morning will find the Big Store laughing with newness. It's advanced, wide-awake retailing that's finding its best Southern exemplar in Cohen's-this early preparation for your wants; this tireless planning and ceaseless push that's keeping the trade wheels awhirling while Boreas rules without. Let winter roar-we've whatever of winter goods you need in ample quantity and at mid-winter belittled prices, but Monday ushers in the

Among the SILKS-spick, spanking new-

Black India Sliks, pretty weaves and designing. What fid you pay for such goodness last January? 9tc here-more elsewhere. These new beauties are 792-and the duplication at near the price is doubtful-we bought them months ago; couldn't now. New Giace Surahs, two-tone; twelve of the best colorings, 75c.

New Plaid Surahs for spring. Several

colorings, \$1.10. New Bengalines in colors—all the colors worth having. Real genuine goods that've fetched \$1.19; this lot 88c. Indian Silks for lamp shades and so forth.

Another and full line of French Crepes

all the light and medium colors. These New evening Chiffons, \$1.25 has been

the best price, 98c these. There's power in January money.

Japanese Crepes, the fluffy breath of the Orient, in the tints of the evening.

This lot shows a price-bettering to 47c from 50c.

Main Aisle. We've thrown unusual zest into preparations for the annual A. P. V. A. ball-the Cotton-King ball of '93, and such piles of the best cotton endeavors never greeted you in

January before. 100 more pieces of that Cotton Crepe are ready-the fourth invoice within three weeks. Twelve colorings-if you count black and white. It's silk a few feet away—really pure cotton, delightfully fluffy and has the silk hang, 12 1-2c a yard.

Looks early for Ginghams? Oh, no; the rightest time to buy-time abundant now to make them up; prices to-you-ward. 8c, 11, 121/2 up to 33c. The 8c offering is worthily 1212, while 33 is the asking for 40c. Scotch. No use waiting; there'll be no such another gingham show this year.

Percales, too. The beauty sniffs of May; shut your eyes an instant to the out-door gloom and you'll almost sniff the sweetness. Full Rear of West Alale.

Newest Dress Stuffs in wool, in cotton are being got ready. Can't see their pleas for your liking as we send this advertisement to the papers.

New trimmings and garniture for the cotton stuffs are ready-not all may be.

New ideas bubbling up; Parisian inspiration-a determination seizes us to do better than ever and we're properly supplied with ideas and fabrics to carry out our resolve.

THE COHEN CO. usually pleasant for you arong the MILLINERY. Creations for evening head adornment call foth the

best talent and ideas at compand. Common-sensical along with it all-for we're brave enough to clear stocks. Hence-

Infants' Caps, all colors—the caps a — Were \$1.75, are 87c.
Were \$1.25, are 62c.
Fancy Wings, Quills and Mephistos.
just half.
Black Ostrich effects that were way under value at our ruling prices, you get a fourth off. During the week any trimmed hat, in colors, for just half.

These Veils seem to most properly belong with the hats and bonnetsblack-Long Veils-crepe trimmed and nun's

veiling hemstitched, \$10, \$0, \$8, \$0.50 Veils ready-made, of nun's veilin pretty, deep borders, only \$1.50. veiling; Take Elevator. Other Veils-mourning, by the yard, at Black Goods counter.

Fancy Veils in East Aisle.

Four hundred and eighty-six Black WRAPS look at us and say "we're too many to pass the mid-dle of January with." The warning is taken, and commencing Monday morning-and lasting for the week as to such picking as late comers bid fair to get-we give you half the garment; you buy the rest, that's what half price amounts to. All in this list above \$5 are tailor made. Wraps carried over mean loss to us; good to nobodywe'd rather distribute the benefit

now. 3 black Diagonal, tailor-made, over-

8 of black Clay diagonal, edged with braid; tailor made; pearl buttons, \$7. 7 of black Clay diagonal; collar and edge of black marten; gauntlet cuffs.

\$10.
5 of French whip-cord, half mourning;
lap seams; very handsome. \$10.
Fine Clay diagonal, lined thro' with
Satin Mervilleux, tailor made; pearl

Black English Melton, the real; raw edges, tailor made; half satin faced, Scotch Broadcloth, faced with colored

changeable slik; overcoat seams. \$8. Only one, Size 35. Worsted, diagonal; Watteau back with strap; gauntlet cuffs; tailor made. \$8. Heavy wale diagonal, corded edge;

pearl buttons; surah faced; box plait with strap, \$9. Black Serges and Cheviots but all the above are black-full weight, 32 inches long; felled seams; regular \$4.50 coats.

Another line, not quite so well made, NAVY BLUE-Camel's-hair Cheviot, 34 inches long; made equal to any \$10 wrap; over-

made equal to any 10 wrap; over-coat seams; side pockets; stylish 32. Melton, French, coney collar and edge; faced with plaid worsted. 34. Imported English Me'ton; collar and edge of French Seal; gauntlet cuffs; satin faced, \$8.
English Melton, double box plaited back; side pockets; satin faced, \$6.50.
Heavy Clay Diagonal: Princess sleeve to fall over cuff. Plaited back; double stitched, \$9.
Handsome French Broadcloth, Russian

Handsome French Broadcloth, Russian design, entire garment garnitured with Russian bands. The best of \$29 wraps for \$15.

There are choice pickings among the tans and browns, but the lots are too disappointingly small to particularize.

Infants' Wraps. We forego description to-day and offer you onethird off the price during the week.

Infants' Robes, embroidered Eiderdown; edged with angora fur. These | large business: are somewhat soiled from use in store decoration.

Were \$2.45, are \$1.50. Were \$2.95, are \$1.75-double. White Fur Robes, elderdown lined, for

An object lesson in BLANKET

saving: Kentucky wool-and they're all-wool; no humbug, 10-4; value \$4. The now price \$2.67 a pair.

Almost every blanket is as badly rice-pared. The CARPET man is getting his

stock in readiness for inventory. Price littling helping him. Several pieces all-wool Ingrain 60c in-

stead of 80c a yard. What do you think of this? Several full pieces of 9-wire Tapestry Brussels at toe a yard. Oil Cloth, 2 yards wide, 19c a square

The 45c grade at 32c. Take Elevator.

The great January sale of women's MUSLIN UNDERWEAR gathers momentum from its intrinsic merit. We didn't create the anomaly of selling muslin underwear in mid-winter; it is a trade evolution. We simply do best what's doable at all, and undoubtedly muslin underwear can be sold you cheaper in January than July. Besides on these great lots we got before-the-rise price on cottons. About 130 styles in gowns, chemises, skirts, drawers and corset covers. East Aisle.

Here's six HOSIERY leaders for the week: Ladies' 50c fast-black hose at 35c or 3

pair for \$1. There's some 500 dozen dozen Ladies' black hose-Hermsdorf dye. Not 25c as they deserve

Ladies' black, Richelieu ribbed hose:

Hermsdorf dye. We bought enough to make 50c hose 35c. Richelleu ribbed boot-top hose, 33c. 100 dozen Children's fast black he sizes 5 1-2 to 8 1-2 at one price-12 1-2cand they're usually 19c, even here, 100 dozen Children's black hose, Her

dorf dye, sizes 5 1-2 to 9 1-2-all sizes

the same, 25c. Four representative cuts among the UNDERWEAR:

Ladies' Vests and Drawers, white and natural, our justly appreciated non-skrinkable goods. Been \$1.19 a gar-ment; now 98c. Another line—been \$1.49, are \$1.20.

Broken sizes—Ladies' Black Vests and Drawers, \$1 each from \$1.52. Children's Combination Suits, were \$1.18 to \$1.38 for size. Any size 90c. Here's the last fluttering end of

the best stock of LEGGINS we ever owned: Boys' Leather Leggins-were \$2.50, for \$2. Were \$2.75, for \$2.25.

# THE COHEN CO.

Jersey Ribbed for ladies', were \$2.45, children, were \$1.45, are \$1.20. A few worsted Leggins to



\$1.50. But the case is not isolated, for

all over the Basement phenome-

nally little prices obtain. Tare GRANITE IRONWARE, the ony absolutely safe substance to keep and cook food in. We've divided t into five lots, what's left of 176 cases, each lot on a table to itself, for astance:

25c will bur a covered convex cooking 25c will bur a covered convex cooking pot, 2-quart gauce-pan, coffee pot, wash basi; covered bucket, soap saver, and he like. You pay on an average a fourth of value.

50c buys cuspion, tea kettle, rice boiler—double bottem, long handled stew pans, covered tots, etc.

75c buys large lapsed stew pans, covered pots, large kettle, large tea kettle, coffee boiler in pot, butter kettle. Value \$1.25 to \$2.50.

\$1 buys large tea kettle, preserving kettle, dish pans, large pall, coffee

kettle, dish pans, large pail, coffee bollers for boarding houses or large

35c buys choice of 400 cake moulds or Some lots are in great plenty: others only a few. The picking'll dwindle the chances for late comers. Prices hold for the week.

We have also arranged ten tables of CHINA, mostly art pieces from an immense sample line. We'll try to keep them stocked all week; may be we can't.

10c buys pretty cream jugs, fancy saucers, condiment holders, fancy plates and dishes.

buys small Jardinteres, mush and milk sets and scores of China bits under value. Se buys high fancy dishes, covered BOC pitchers, meat dishes, etc. buys choice of scores of dainty bits

The whole centre of our China Store is given over to the display. It's easy choosing.

of China, vases, etc.

Here and there among the GLASS:

Spring top Molasses cups, 10. Finer, nickel top anti-drip, 25c. Table Sets, 6 pieces, 15c, value 33 to 49c. Finger Bowls, 10c, were 25c. 8-in. Glass Dishes, 94c; smaller for 59c Pretty Glass Sugar Bowls, 15c, were

Butter dishes, engraved, Grecian star design; value 46c; price 25c Basement.

# THE COHEN CO. EVERYBODY COME HERE

We often hear it told of the search "all over town" for something not to be found

#### elsewhere. WE HAVE IT.

Our experience of fifteen years gives us uperior knowledge of colors, art, application and economical use of materials Notice the different departments of our

> PAINTS. VARNISHES. BRUSHES, GLUES, WINDOW GLASS,

MIRROR PLATES. PAINTERS' AND ARTISTS' SUNDRIES FRESCO COLORS AND SUPPLIES.

COACH AND CABINET FUR-NISHERS' MATERIALS.

PICTURE FRAMES. ETCHINGS, &c., AR-TISTS' MATERIALS, PHOTOGRAPH

SUPPLIES, Carriage and Show-Case Bent Glass,

# MIRRORS RESILVERED.

If you don't find in Paint or Art Line what you want call and see us. Our stock in every department is most complete. OUR PRICES ARE CHEAPEST FOR THE

SOL J. BINSWANGER, 213 EAST BEOAD STREET.

This space belongs to THE S.
GALESKI OPTICAL COMPANY,
915 east Main street, at the office
of which all Glasses are accurately fitted according to actual need,
How are YOUR crost

Richmond, Va., Jan. 1, 1803, THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE conducted under the firm name of S. J. PINSWANGER having expired by limitation is this day dissolved.

S. J. BINSWANGER, A. EICHEL ja8-66 DR. H. CLÉRY'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, NEURALGIA, and NERVOUS Headache.